GROUNDS OF HIS OBJECTIONS

To Passing the Resolution Without Giving the President Time to Develop His Policy-A Dangerons Precedent-Calm and Logical Discussion of the Situation. A fitroug Speech.

Following is the full text of the speech delivered in the senate by Senator S. R. Elkins, of this state, during the debate on the Morgan resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurrectionists, Thursday, May 20. It is taken m the official stenographic report in

tionisis, Thursday, May 20. It is taken from the official stenographic report in the Congressional Record:

Mr.Elkins said: Mr.President, it is not my purpose to detain the senate with a discussion of the merits of the pending resolution. I want to speak more particularly to the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations, so that it may have full consideration, be reported upon and the facts, findings and conclusions of law be madefully to appear for the information of senators before they vote on this most important and far-reaching subject.

The joint resolution was introduced on the 1st day of April, and there is not officially before the senate one fact in its support. There is no report containing the syldence and the facts whatever before the senate that would enable the senate to reach a conclusion. There is no infinding of facts, as there should be, to support the statements in the resolution. There is no information from the foreign relations committee or any other committee as to the effect of the resolution, nor are there any reasons before the senates, except the able speeches of the senators in its behalf, to show why it should pass.

Ordonarily any joint resolution of moment or any bill is referred to a committee, what for? To have it investigated, considered, and passed upon, and a report made for the information of the senater we can not take out of the treasury of the United States a hundred dollars without having the report of a committee upon the subject. Now, here

treasury of the United States a hundred dollars without having the report of a committee upon the subject. Now, here is a joint resolution which promises to be, and perhaps is, the most important subject which the senate will be called upon to consider during the present session. It is a great transaction taking place in the senate of the United States, in the presence of the country and the whole world looking on, which will either assist in the birth of a new nation or lead to war, or possibly both, and yet it does not have the consideration of a committee.

lead to war, or possion consideration of a committee.

It is not treated in the usual and ordinary way that joint resolutions and bills are treated in the senate. There is nothing to establish, prove, or support in any way the statements set forth in the resolution. I may remark just here that this extraordinary session of Congress was called for one purpose only, to look after the interests of the country, rovide reverue for a bankrupt treasury, and revive languishing industries. We have trials, troubles and difficulties at home, the welfare of our people to care for, and we ought not to take on ourselves the burdens of other people. People out of employment, hunting for work to support worthy families, need our care quite as much as the Cubans.

That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba."

Not a Fabile War.

Now, Mr. President, senators are here

Now, Mr. President, senators are here in a double capacity, legislative and judicial. We are called upon to vote whether this is a fact or not, and I insist there is nothing before the senate to sist there is nothing before the search prove or establish the fact that there is a public war in Cuba. Senators heave their own information and their own ideas on the subject; but there is nothing before the sepate that wears the stamp of authority to support the state-

ment.

If there is a public war there, we are entitled to know, before we vote upon the joint resolution, all about the war. We are entitled to know the number of soldiers on either side. We are entitled where the insurrectionary gov

soldiers on either side. We are entitled to know where the insurrectionary government has its capital or headquarters. We are entitled to know if battles have ever been fought there of any momentand if so, where. We are entitled to know the number of insurgents, so as to judge how respectable their claims are to be called an army. But there is not one word; and I challenge the senators on the other side advocating the immediate passage of the joint resolution to show, in proper form, any fact it support of these statements.

I mean facts officially ascertained and determined in a proper way. Has this resolution been referred to the state department for report, information, and advice? The state department has all needed information on the subject. The usual rule of the senate is to refer all bills and resolutions to the proper department for report and suggestions, so that senators may be advised and have all the facts before them. If, as claimed, all the facts are in favor of the Cuban insurgents and support this resolution, why not bring them into the senate in the ordinary way?

Mr. Chandler. Mr. President, will the senator from West Virginia allow me to answer that challenge?

Mr. Chandler. The senator, on the last tensor to the senator.

senator from west virginia allow he to answer that challenge?

Mr. Elkins. I will be interrupted for that purpose.

Mr. Chandler. The senator, on the 28th day of Februsry, 1896, last year, voted himself, on two or three rool calls. In support of a resolution in the exact language of the resolution in the exact language of the resolution in the exact language of the resolution which he has just read. Now, that is something of authority. But there were also before the senator at hat time the report of Senator Cameron from the committee on foreign relations, and the papers accompanying the report in two documents—Hfty-fourth Congress, second session. Report No. 1160, Senate Document—Mr. Elkins. I understand the senator. Mr. Chandler. Wait a minute. Those documents were before the senator then to justify his vote at that time and they are before him now. When the senator challenges the senators who desire to vote upon the joint resolution without referring it to a committee for some evidence, here is the evidence backed up by his own vote one year ago.

Mr. Elkins. That resolution was a concurrent resolution and this is a joint resolution; one has the force of law, and the other is only advisory, and the senator knew it when he interrogated me. I tell the senator now there is not a scintilla of evidence, there is not a fact before the senate wearing the stamp of authority, in support of the pending resolution. There never was a resolution like this in the senate before. This fresolution means a great deal more. This means the coercion, the embarrassment. olution means a great deal more. means the coordion, the embarrassment, of the President of the United States in the performance of a duty that belongs to him alone, and compels him to do what perhaps he may not want to do, namely, veto the joint resolution or approve it.

Nothing Official.

The distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker) let in a little official light (Mr. Foraker) let in a little official light in the debate yesterday. How eager the senate was to get this mite of official information which he had, and one other senator, as I know. Why not give the facts to the senate and to the country? Let me tell senators who advocate this resolution that this question is of tremendous importance to the whole country, and the facts should not rest with a few senators, who are permitted to know all about the case when others are not. This question concerns deeply the people of the United States; they are entitled to know the facts.

Trepeat with emphasis that you have

produced nothing here in support of the loint resolution. Bringing out the report on another and different resolution bassed a year ago, I hold, proves nothing. Courts in the trial of an ordinary case would not proceed in this way. A judge who had to pronounce judgment or give a decision would require the facts to be presented.

It is evident the resolution is going to pass. Why can it not be passed in the orderly and dignified way? The senate is engaged in an important and serious transaction. Why cannot the resolution be referred to the foreign relations committee, and this great committee bring in a report Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesslay, giving all the facts, their finding, and the law, stating as well the rights of all parties in interest if the resolution should become a law? There is no disposition to delay a vote upon this question. It is evident that senators are going to vote for the joint resolution. Ought we not inform the people of the United States and the world upon what we hased our judgment and action? Should we not have recorded in the senate the reasons that moved the senators to vote for the resolution?

History will be made up in this matter after this fashion: A resolution of five lines recognizing the behilgerency of the insurgents of Cuba passed the senate on such a day; no facts given; no reasons assigned. Those who follow us in the senate will look in vain for something, for some reasons for this strange precedent, this departure from the orderly procedure of the senate in such cases. Those who come after us can not hear and be capitivated and fascinated by the oratory we have listened to from the distinguished senators who have spoken in the last two or three days. The people are entitled to know, and the world should know, why and how the senate reached a conclusion on this subject. Called on to yote, I have no light or information on this subject that is authoritative, only vague rumor.

The resolution says: "A state of public war maintained by force for some

The resolution says: "A state of public war maintained by force for s time, etc."

knowledge as to the character and duration of the war. We should know where the capital of the insurgents is situate. Where and to whom will you sendt his resolution when it is passed? How is the President of the United States to find the postoffice address of the president of the Cuban republic? Who knows where it is? You will have to send General Miles with the army to deliver this joint resolution. You can not find the Cuban officials. So far as we know, under this resolution, there is no proof of their existence.

The contest in Cuba has been likened to our civil war. Why, the Confederate government had a capital. It had a congress. It had courts it that a congress. It had courts in through civil and military power over a third of the republic and a third of the inhabitants.

You shways know where to find the knowledge as to the character and du-

authority and jurisdiction through civil and military power over a third of the republic and a third of the inhabitants.

You always knew where to find the Confederate army, Confederate generals, the Confederate government, its president and officers. This government maintained likelf for four years, its armies and generals were as the as the world ever saw, and the people engaged in the revolt against the United States were brave, courageous, intelligent; nearly everything favored their success, but the cause for which they struggled, and notwithstanding all this, we denied the right of European nations to recognize their independence. And the Cuban insurrection is cited as a parallel. Why did not the distinguished senator who drafted the resolution say how long the war has been maintained—for two years, or three years, or one year, or long enough to authorize us to believe and feel it is an actual and public war? The resolution soes on to say further:

"And that the United States shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of beligerents." Mr. President, the senate ought to be advised by the foreign relations committee as to what these beligerent rights are and how far and in what way the resolution will affect or help the Cuban insurgents; how far it will affect the people of the United States and how far it will affect the people of the United States, and how far it will affect the people of the United States, and how far it will affect the people of the United States, and how far it will affect the people of the United States, and how far it will affect the people of the United States, and how far it will affect the spenish government, and present our relations with each and all of those people. We are entitled to know this at the hands of the foreign relations committee and to be advised on all these points. Then we could vote know this at the hands of the foreign relations committee, matured, well directly success. The measurement of the foreign rela

portant facts necessary to reach a conclusion.

Mr. President, we do not know, from the speech of the senator from Ohio yesterday, that there is danger of war if the joint resolution passes, so far as the United States is concerned. I have some patrotism left in me, and I love liberty, but I stand here as the trustee of a great nation, not to be moved by my sympathies nor by pure sentiment, nor to work myself up to a frenzy about oppression and outrage on the part of a people struggling for independence and forget the true interests of my country.

Sympathy and sentiment should have

pendence and forget the true intereas
of my country.
Sympathy and sentiment should have
no part or place in the treatment of
foreign questions. We can only be guided by justice, international law, and
the interests of our own government.
The distinguished senator from lilinois (Mr. Mason), in his great speech,
said the Spaniards taxed children immediately after birth and brides at the
sloquence, I wondered why Spain did
not tax grown-up men and women.
Mr. Mason. Very few of them grow
up.

Mr. Mason. Very few of them grow up.
Mr. Elkius. And he reasoned from this unjust taxation a state of war existed in Cuba, and therefore we must recognize belligerency. The peroration of the distinguished senator from Nethraska (Mr. Thurston), which moved the senate, as his glowing periods always do, is in keeping with the line of argument of the senator from Illinois. He declares he loves liberty, and therefore we must pass this resolution.
That is not the way to proceed in a dignified transaction which may involve this country in war and the possible expenditure of a thousand utillion of dollars of the people's money. There is danger of war; but one of the senators favoring this resolution says. "In case of war, what can Spain do?" Even if Spain is weak and could do nothing.

war, what can Spain do?" Even aln is weak and could do nothing should proceed with caution an stice on our side. I will tell you wha ain can do. She can declare war an not fire a gun, and it would cost this

BEFORE long my throat was filled with sores, large lumps formed on my neck, and a horrible

neck, and, a horrible ulcer broke out on my jaw,—says Mr.O. H. Elbert, who resides at cor. 22d St. and Avenue N., Galveston, Texas. He was three times pronounced cured by prominent physicians, but the dreadful disease always returned; he was then told that

HOT SPRINGS His half

government \$500,000,000 to even get ready to meet Spain.

We know Spain cannot conquer us; we know that we are powerful and in the end must conquer Spain. But after spending thousands of millions to do this, we would in the end have Cuba, and we do not want Cuba. Mr. President, we cannot pass this resolution without danger of war. The senator from Ohlo brought out this fact in his able speech. The moment that this resolution is passed the right will vest in the Spainsh government to search our ships. With the inflamed popular mind in this country and with the feeling in the senate, Spain could not take a saling vessel of a hundred tons into any port without our gunboats going down there and taking it away. We would not wait for any proceedings in her courts.

Danger of War.

Danger of War.

There is danger of war; and I insist

that we should proceed with caulion and be fortified with facts; that we should beadvised. Why should the senator from Ohio not let us have all the light he has on the subject? He read a long letter of Secretary Olney and a long letter of Secretary Olney and a long letter of Secretary Olney and a part of the reply from the Spanish minister. Why noth ave both of these letters in full, and all other facts, before the senate? We are entitled to them, and the people of the United States are entitled to them. If we are not entitled, and not senators.

In my judgment, Mr. President of the United States should say we are not entitled, and not senators.

In my judgment, Mr. President, this proceeding should be initiated by the Executive. He has the power and the Jurisdiction under the constitution. He is in possession of all the facts and has all the information. He has his hand on the pulse. He knows every hour what is going on in Cuba. He is as patroific as any of the senators who become frenzled with patriotism and love of liberty. He can be trusted. I am willing to follow where he leads. He knows when this government is safe in his hands. Leave this great question with him, where it belongs; in his own way and at the proper time he will act and act wisely. It does seem to me to proceed in this way is a sort of impeachment of the Wilder May is a sort of impeachment of the Wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States.

As yet he has advised no course of action; he has said nothing on this question to us; no message from him has reached us that the time has come in his judgment for action. Responding to popular clamor, the senate proposes to pass a resolution which coerces the President, forces him to take action be here has any with a conflict one. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted before. I doubt if anything like this proceeding has ever occurred in the history of the government. We can not go on in this way, with a conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the

way, with a connect obsect the executive and legislative branches of the government.

I have not had time to examine this question. I do not belong to the foreign committee. Senators can not pursue all great questions coming before the senate to proper conclusions. We are charged with different duties, and we must rely on the great committees of the senate. The foreign relations committee makes no report; is not asked to make any.

Mr. Foraker. The resolution has not yet been referred to the committee. Mr. Eikins. No; and it is not intended to be referred. That is what I am speaking about. It has been for a month before the senate and not referred to the foreign relations committee. I ask, in common fairness to Senators who have to vote on this questions who have to vote on this questions.

ties. I ask, in common fairness to Sen-ators who have to vote on this ques-tion; I ask, in the name of the people of the country, who are entitled to the confidence of the senate in this great do not assume to deny anything that is charged or alleged here for or against the Cuhans or Spain.

do hot assume to deny anything that is charged or alleged hete for or against the Cubans or Spain.

There is nothing said about the indignities perpetrated by the insurgents; they are not accused here in the senate of the United States, and I do not know that they can be accused; but I know that they can be accused; but I know that in another revolution in that island General Quesada, it is said, shot down six hundred and lighty Spanish prisoners. Nobody has tried to bring out such facts. It is the cruelties of Spain all the time of which we hear. I favor the Republican platform on the subject of Cuba; I am for peace on the Island of Cuba; I am for peace on the Island of Cuba; I am for doing ample justice to Cuba, but I do not believe that this resolution will reach these ends. I think the President can and should be trusted to do what is right, and in due season he will act. I am not here to make any charges against the insurgents in Cuba; I am not here to make any charges against the insurgents in Cuba; I am not here to make any charges against the insurgents in Cuba; I am here as an American senator, to say that I am not advised either by the executive of the United States or by the foreign relations committee, or by anyone else, as to just what Is the best course to pursue. I am not against doing justice to Cuba and bringing to

foreign relations committee, or oy anyone else, as to just what is the best
course to pursue. I am not against doing justice to Cuba and bringing to a
speedy termination the contest going on
in Cuba, but before I act or undertake
to say what should be done I want to
know the facts.

We are asked as judges to pronounce
judgment, Give us something to pronounce it on more than oratory—even
good cratory. What we want is information. If you want to make one of
these overpatricite ilberty-loving, senators angry, just ask him for facts. One
of them stated that eight hundred of
our people were impounded in Cuba.
Who impounded them? Did he learn
that from the state department?

Trust to the President.

Mr. Mason—May I ask the senator a

Mr. Mason-May I ask the senator a

question?
Mr. Elkins—Yes.
Mr. Mason—Have you read the President's message on that subject?
Mr. Elkins—I have.
Mr. Mason—Does it not state that from six to eight hundred Americans were confined in the towns there?
Mr. Elkins—He did not say 'impounded.' The senator proves a state of war in Cuba by the fact that Americans are in towns, and somebody mushave driven them there, and therefore there is war. That is the argument of the senator from Illinois.
Mr. Mason—Who do you think put them there?

Mr. Elkins-I think a lot of the Mr. Elkins—I think a lot of the Americans put themselves in the towns of Cuba. They can get no work, and are therefore destitute. I suppose if I were an American down there, and did not have work, and was in need, I should try to get some money from the United States; but this would not be a good argument to prove a state of war. Mr. Mason—Does not the genator between the twar exists? Does not the President state the neonle there are not permitted to go out to work?

Mr. Elkins—Well, Mr. President, that is the senator's argument.

Mr. Elkins—Well, Mr. President, that is the sentior's argument—Mr. Minson—That is the fact. Mr. Elkins—That these poor Americans can not get work, and therefore there is a state of war, and we must recognize the insurgents as belligerents. Many of these facts are in the imagination of these senators.

Mr. Chandler—Will the senator allowing the senator from West Virginia yield to the senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. Elkins—Always. That senator does not occupy much of the itime of the senate, and I always like to hear him.

him.

Mr. Chandler—The senator says this is all in the imagination and that we are sensitive when we are asked for facts. When the senator, on the 25th day of February, 1896, voted that, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war existed between the government of Spain and the republic of Cu-

ba, what facts did he have to warrant that vote of his?

Mr. Elkins—Because just such silegations were made from newspaper reports as are now made I was led to believe that they were; but it was not upon such a proposition as this. Besides, Mr. President, I was misled as to the facts then, and I do not intend to be fight deceived. I want official information, not newspaper reports.

Mr. Chandler—Then the senator admits he was mistaken in his vote of a year aso?

Mr. Elkins—No. I do not admit anything. I did not vote upon such a res.

mits he was mistaken in his vote of a year aso?

Mr. Elkins—No. I do not admit anything. I did not vote upon such a resolution as this; one entirely different. Or course a majority can force anything through. But really, Mr. President, I do not think this is the best procedure, even for the insurgents. If the insurgents have the good case that senators claim they have, why not make out the case, and make it out not only to the satisfaction of the senate, but to the people of the United States and the world.

If the facts exist, this can be easily done. Let the foreign relations committee make out the case, so that this action of ours, whatever it may be, and the record we are about to make, will be justified in the eyes of the world.

This is no trifling matter. It is a great transaction, as I have said, and the world looks on.

Mr. President, I did not feel that I ought, as a senator, to allow this vote to be had without making my protest against action being taken here without light, without knowledge, and without the facts.

I am just as good a friend of Cuba as any of the senators favoring this resolution. I favor Cuba as much as they. I desire, peace on the Island and the Independence of Cuba as much as they. I desire peace on the Island and the Independence of Cuba as much as they. I desire peace on the Island and the Independence of Cuba as much as they, but I believe in taving this resolution. I believe in the Republican platform and love liberty and hate oppression as much as they; but I believe in the eaving this question where it belongs, to the President of the United States, and trusting in him and his good judgment.

Some Superstitions

Fome Superstitions.

To sneeze on Friday presages ill for-

Too see a shooting star means all sorts of good luck.

To pick up an opal argues the ac-ceptance of some one's evil fortune.

If one finds a piece of jewelry it por-tends the bestowal of wealth.

It is lucky to put on a stocking wrong side out, or to put on the left shoe first Finding an unopened letter me

To dream of a funeral is, strange to say, an excellent omen.

If you chase away a black cat you brow away your good luck.

Bad luck will pursue you if you carry the handle of your umbrella down.

WHO SAYS SO 1

Everypody who Has Used Them, and Some of Them are Wheeling People.

Who told you so?
Neighbor So-and-So.
Oh, well! That's all right.
Testimony differs doesn't it?
The more some people say.
The less faith we have.
But the right man's word,
Lataken at once.

The more same to the the control of times that everything seemed to be fly-ing away from me and I would turn sick at the stomach. I had used many medicines, but one box of Doan's Kid-ney Pills that I got at the Logan Drug Co., did me more good than all the resi put together. I recommend them hear-

Co., did input together. I recommend the contily."
Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Euffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

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need it to-day get a bottle anyway,
as it is a good thing to have ht the
house, in the shop, in the office, on the
work-bench, or in the grip. It is splenpersonal friends were to tell you all we
have said you, no doubt, would get a
bottle at once. Now, let us be that
friend, for we tell you in dead carneat
that every word we have said is true—
absolutely true. We are honest and
sincere in our statements. Lightning
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no bonest druggist will try to get you
to take something clase, and don't you
let him do it. Herb Medicine C.,
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MEDICAL,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Triumphs. Excessive Nervousness from Childhood.



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Fourth. The Interrogation Point asks why you never had one before and makes another good friend for the

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No. 25th Main street. 5 rooms.

No. 25th Main street. 5 rooms.

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